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## EDITORIAL NOTES

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GEORGE HERBERT LOCKE

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This journal was founded for the purpose of helping to promote the cause of secondary education in America, by being a source of information and inspiration, and a medium of communication among those engaged in that work. It has had but two editors, the founder and through *THE VALEDICTORY OF THE EDITOR* seven years the editor, Dr. Charles H. Thurber, who in March, 1900, passed over the cares, responsibilities, and pleasures of educational journalism to the one whose name has since that time appeared at the head of this department. Dr. Thurber's name did not at once disappear from the title-page, perhaps for the same reason that actuates many mercantile houses to perpetuate the name that has made the business a great success, even after the owners represented by that name have long since retired. Such, at any rate, was the feeling of his successor, who found this journal pre-eminently a "going concern." There was no change in ideals in the change of editors, for we have endeavored to carry out the policy which under Dr. Thurber had won the confidence of so many persons interested in the work of secondary education.

This has always been a national journal, in that it reflected the views of no particular school of educational theory or practice, but was ready at all times to publish the views of any person who had anything of importance to communicate to those who were working for the interests of girls and boys of the high-school and college age. To that extent it has been a clearing-house for educational opinion and experience, and it is a pleasure to point out that its intellectual and material receipts have kept pace with the growing prosperity of the nation at large. This is the greatest profit-sharing enterprise of the decade, in that the subscribers have been receiving a constantly increasing dividend, until at the present time eight hundred pages per annum are given for such a modest sum that we refrain from mentioning it.

At a meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association some two years ago the subject for discussion at the annual dinner was "The Compensation of the Teacher," and it was clearly pointed out that this lay not in silver and gold, but in the opportunity of helping others. This applies with like force to higher educational journalism, and, despite its material drawbacks, there is a certain satisfaction in that opportunity of helpfulness. Again, the editor has an opportunity not only to help others, but to grow in grace himself by acquiring all the graces of patience, long suffering, meekness, brotherly kindness, and charity.

These he has not to seek, but, like the greatness acquired by so many men in this material age, they are thrust upon him.

The contributors to the *School Review* represent the workers in the field of secondary education, and had we the interest of the statistician, we could show what a goodly company they are. To the men and women who during these years have responded so heartily to the requests of the editor in his many hours of need, and to those who have said and written encouraging words, the editor bids farewell, with many regrets.

In this day of active interest in the teaching of English in our secondary schools, we feel it will be of decided benefit to the teachers as well as to the students to find out exactly what Mr. Henry James did say in the famous speech made at Bryn Mawr—the cause of so much comment in the newspapers. Mr. James has a right to speak on this subject, for he is a master of the English language, though fortunately there may be many masters and one may choose. His speech was divided, for the purpose of criticism, into seventeen parts by an industrious and interested hearer. They are:

MR. HENRY JAMES  
ON ENGLISH AS  
SPOKEN BY THE  
AMERICANS

- "1. Speech is very important.
- "2. Americans don't speak so well as they think they do.
- "3. They have no 'vocal tone' such as the English, French, Germans, and Italians have.
- "4. The speech of the young is neglected by their elders.
- "5. Flatness, crudity, negligence, characterize our speech.
- "6. The consonants are not well articulated, are even dropped out, as in 'Ye-eh' for 'Yes.'
- "7. The letter *r* is trilled.
- "8. Or added where it does not belong, as in 'idear,' 'popper.'
- "9. The letter *s* is similarly added, as in 'nowheres-else,' 'a good ways off.'
- "10. Some vowels are drawled flatly, as in 'gawd,' 'dawg,' 'sawft,' 'lawft,' 'gawn,' 'lawst,' 'frawst.'
- "11. In fifty years, if we try hard, we may shine phonetically.
- "12. No language was ever so abused as the English language has been abused in America, because other languages have stayed in the family circle.
- "13. The common schools help to vulgarize the language.
- "14. The newspapers, with their maniacal headlines, are worse.
- "15. Worst of all are the immigrants, who treat our language like a cheap tenement.
- "16. But worse than the worst is the slackness of native Americans, their disregard for authority, their lack of sensitiveness to vocal atrocities.
- "17. It is better to be conscious and imitative in speech than not to attempt improvement."

The Committee on Salaries, Tenure, and Pensions of Teachers appointed by the National Educational Association, and consisting of Carroll D. Wright,

*THE SALARIES OF  
PRINCIPALS OF OUR  
HIGH SCHOOLS AS  
REPORTED BY THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
SALARIES, TENURE,  
AND PENSIONS  
APPOINTED BY THE  
NATIONAL  
EDUCATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION*

Anna Tolman Smith, E. G. Cooley, Catherine Goggin, Franklin H. Giddings, R. H. Halsey, and William McAndrew, has made a report from which we have taken the chapter relating to the salaries of principals of our high schools. The list has many surprises, some pleasant and many otherwise. A list should be prepared and published each year so that comparisons may be made and indications of encouraging progress noted for the provoking of the others to good work.

\$5,000—New York.

\$4,200—Boston.

\$4,000—Philadelphia, Hartford.

\$3,600—Cleveland, Brookline.

\$3,300—Newton, Mass.

\$3,200—Denver, New Haven.

\$3,000—Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Paul, Worcester, Los Angeles, Syracuse, Fall River, Lowell, Cambridge, Albany, New Bedford, Somerville, Springfield, Mass., Duluth, Newport.

\$2,900—Jersey City, Yonkers, East Orange.

\$2,800—Oakland, Lawrence, Mass., Chelsea.

\$2,700—Minneapolis, Elizabeth, N. J., New Britain, Conn., San José.

\$2,600—Cincinnati, Newark, Indianapolis, Rochester, Westfield, Mass.

\$2,500—Buffalo, Milwaukee, Louisville, Providence, Scranton, Bridgeport, Troy, Lynn, Peoria, Utica, Salt Lake City, Binghamton, Salem, Sacramento, Auburn, N. Y., Everett, Mass., North Adams, Kingston, N. Y.

\$2,400—Baltimore, Omaha, Grand Rapids, Des Moines, Holyoke, Malden, Concord, N. H., La Salle, Ill., Arlington, Mass.

\$2,300—Haverhill, Elmira, Paterson, N. J., Nashville, Trenton, Waterbury, Conn., Gloucester, Mass., Stockton, Stamford, Conn.

\$2,200—Youngstown, Pawtucket, Manchester, Butte, Quincy, Mass., Bangor, Burlington, Vt.

\$2,100—Erie, Brockton, Melrose, Ottawa, Ill., Watertown, Mass.

\$2,000—Toledo, Allegheny, St. Joseph, Portland, Ore., Dayton, Atlanta, Seattle, Savannah, Hoboken, Norfolk, Va., Harrisburg, Fort Wayne, Lincoln, Neb., Schenectady, Dubuque, Rockford, Ill., Taunton, Galveston, Aurora, Nashua, Meriden, Waltham, Poughkeepsie, Watertown, N. Y., Pittsfield, Medford, Madison, Muskegon, Galesburg, Alameda, Cal., Plainfield, N. J., Berkeley, Cal., Streator, Ill., Beverly, Mass., Woburn, Newburyport, Hyde Park, Mass., Helena, Natick, Mass., Wakefield, Mass.

\$1,900—Columbus, Wilmington, Del., Charleston, S. C., Wilkesbarre, Bayonne, Passaic, Fitchburg, Colorado Springs, Clinton, Ia., Framingham, Mass., Willimantic.

- \$1,800**—New Orleans, Washington, Richmond, Va., Reading, Pa., Evansville, Ind., San Antonio, Houston, Akron, Tacoma, Birmingham, Augusta, Ga., Saginaw, Davenport, Springfield, Ill., Sioux City, Racine, Lewiston, Me., Jamestown, N. Y., Amsterdam, N. Y., Norristown, Pa., Springfield, Mo., Niagara Falls, Chicopee, New Rochelle, Lockport, N. Y., Shreveport, La., Eau Claire, Wis., Appleton, Wis., Ann Arbor, Ogdensburg, Marlboro, Mass., Attleboro, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Plymouth, Mass., Olean, N. Y.
- \$1,700**—Terre Haute, Topeka, Council Bluffs, Williamsport, Pa., La Crosse, Hamilton, O., Northampton, Rome, N. Y., Pottsville, Pa., Oil City, Dover, N. H., Manitowoc, Wis., Milford, Mass., Peabody, Mass., Warren, O., Portsmouth, N. H., Keene.
- \$1,600**—Covington, Wheeling, Canton, O., Elgin, East St. Louis, Pueblo, Cedar Rapids, Bay City, Mich., Bloomington, Ill., Leavenworth, Anderson, Ind., Decatur, Oswego, Winona, Groversville, N. Y., San Diego, Union, N. J., Middletown, N. Y., Clinton, Mass., Leominster, Mass., Auburn, Me., Fresno, Adams, Mass., Amesbury, Mass., Danvers, Mass.
- \$1,500**—Carbondale, Pa., Ithaca, Wausau, East Providence, Natchez, Marshalltown, Ia., Saratoga Springs, Revere, Mass., Rutland, Vt., Bath, Me., Butler, Pa., Athens, Ga., Brunswick, Ga., Ware, Mass., Rockland, Me., Memphis, Kansas City, Kans., Dallas, Little Rock, Spokane, Altoona, Mobile, McKeesport, Superior, York, Pa., Chester, Pa., Atlantic City, Woonsocket, Fort Worth, Jackson City, Mich., Zanesville, Lima, O., Newburg, N. Y., Burlington, Ia., Austin, Tex., Waco, Tex., Rock Island, New Brunswick, N. J., Battle Creek, Green Bay, Wis., Ottumwa, Ia., Mansfield, O., Richmond, Ind., Marion, Ind., Lafayette, Ind., Elkhart, Ind., Bradford, Pa., Alton, Ill., Kankakee, Ill., Cranston, R. I.
- \$1,400**—Camden, Newcastle, Pa., Easton, Pa., El Paso, Sheboygan, Wis., Newark, O., East Liverpool, O., Lansing, Braddock, Keokuk, Steubenville, Fort Dodge, Ia., Steelton, Pa., Oklahoma City, Dunkirk, Weymouth, Mass., Lawrence, Kans., West Chester, Pa., Waterville, Me., Champaign, Ill., Batavia, N. Y., Titusville, Pa., Cripple Creek.
- \$1,300**—Johnstown, Pa., Kalamazoo, Wichita, Muncie, Ind., Cohoes, N. Y., Danville, Ill., Great Falls, Mont., Bellville, Ill., Sedalia, Mo., Fond du Lac, Chillicothe, Fort Smith, Ark., Johnstown, N. Y., Marquette, Fort Scott, Kans., Waukegan, Ill., Pasadena, Alliance, O.
- \$1,200**—Lansingburg, N. Y., Ironton, O., Massilon, O., Pine Bluff, Ark., Naugatuck, Conn., Baton Rouge, Guthrie, Kokomo, Henderson, Ky., Pontiac, Adrian, Port Jervis, N. Y., Traverse City, Mich., Carthage, Mo., Beaumont, Tex., Webster, Mass., Anaconda, Mont., Huntington, Ind., Xenia, O., North Tonawanda, N. Y., Wabash, Ind., Kewanee, Ill., Laconia, N. H., Jacksonville, Fla., Montgomery, South Omaha, Chattanooga, Roanoke, Port Huron, Paducah, Ky., New Albany, Ind., Sandusky, Lorain, O., Shamokin, Pa., Portsmouth, O., Columbus, Ga., Portsmouth, Va., Logansport, Ind., Ogden,

Parkersburg, W. Va., Michigan City, Ind., Jacksonville, Ill., Hazelton, Pa., Marietta, Cheyenne, Muscatine, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Manistee, Mich., Flint, Mich., Ashland, Wis., Owensboro, Ky., Cairo, Leadville, Hannibal, Mo.

\$1,100—Joplin, Mo., Perth Amboy, N. J., Asheville, N. C., Freeport, Ill., Mt. Carmel, Pa., Tiffin, O., Iron Mountain, Mich., Berlin, N. H., Rochester, N. H., Elyria, O.

\$1,000—Lebanon, Pa., Marinette, Wis., Watervliet, N. Y., Meridian, Miss., Waterloo, Ia., Bridgeton, N. J., Hammond, Ind., Ashtabula, Pottstown, Pa., Ansonia, Conn., Marion, O., Beloit, Wis., Walla Walla, Phillipsburg, N. J., Sherman, Tex., Paris, Tex., Geneva, N. Y., Beaver Falls, Pa., Middletown, O., Escanaba, Mich., Mattoon, Ill., Ironwood, Mich., Frederick, Md., Oskaloosa, Ia., Corsicana, Tex., Cumberland, R. I., Lincoln, Ill., Owosso, Mich., Peru, Ind., Plattsburg, N. Y., Fremont, O., Columbus, Ind., Tyler, Tex.

Less than \$1,000—Knoxville, Newport News, Columbia, S. C., Shenandoah, Pa., Danville, Va., Atchinson, Plymouth, Pa., Mahanoy City, Pa., Menominee, Mich., West Bay, Mich., Spartansburg, S. C., Columbia, Pa., Huntington, W. Va., Charleston, W. Va., Galena, Kans., Pittsburg, Kans., Mankato, Minn., Vincennes, Ind., Meadville, Pa., Hot Springs, Ark., Sunbury, Pa., Carlisle, Pa., Frankfort, Ky., Hutchinson, Kans., Dubois, Pa., Fort Madison, Ia., Webb City, Mo., Phoenixville, Pa., Newbern, N. C., Duquesne, Pa., Sharon, Pa., Boone, Ia., Chambersburg, Pa., St. Cloud, Minn., Washington, Ind., Cambridge, O., Emporia, Kans., Moberly, Mo., Danville, Pa., Wellston, O., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

The discussion of the report of Dr. Gallagher on the College Entrance Examination Board at the recent meeting of the New England Association proved to be of special interest, inasmuch as representatives of various colleges were called upon to report on their experiences with the board. Miss Pendleton of Wellesley College said:

*SOME EXPERIENCES  
IN CONNECTION  
WITH THE COLLEGE  
ENTRANCE  
EXAMINATION  
BOARD*

"I know that the history of the board has been that on joining the board without giving up its own examinations an institution has after a year or perhaps more, having seen the workings of the board, given up its own examinations. That was the case in the college which I represent. Wellesley College joined the board, I think, after its first year, accepting the invitation which was first given to New England colleges. We kept our own examinations for that first year, and have since given them up entirely. Other colleges I know have done the same. But it is true, as Professor Hall has said, that there are colleges that belong to the board that do still retain their own examinations. In some cases, however, I think it is not because they believe that the examinations of the board are too difficult, but simply because, on account of a peculiarity in entrance requirements, the examinations set by the board fail to fit their own particular entrance requirements, and for the convenience of the students they offer their own examinations. At least, that is the reason given, and I know in some cases that that is actually so."

MISS JORDAN: "As a member of the examining board of Smith College, I may supplement what Miss Pendleton has said. We hold examinations in June and September in Northampton and in other places. When students, applying for the opportunity to pass a local examination, write to learn whether the college authorities prefer that they should go to one of the local examinations held by the examining board or go to Northampton, it has been the custom of the registrar to reply that, if it were equally convenient to the candidates, the college would prefer to have them come to Northampton. The increasing confidence felt by our examining board in the work of the central examinations makes it likely that we shall substitute these local examinations for ours, and as a first step shall give up our June local examinations outside of Northampton.

"There has been a strong prejudice on the part of individual institutions—it has been voiced again and again in this body—against giving up what they call the personal contact with their candidates. There is something to be said in favor of the agreeable advertising character of a visit to the seat of learning. Students who come for examinations, and fail, perhaps, in their examinations, become so much interested in the form of misfortune to which they have been subjected that they wish to come again and to try again.

"In Smith College we feel that the board does our work well. We have, however, been informed that it considers 60 per cent. a good pass. That being the fact, a student who does not get 60 per cent. is immediately under suspicion, and usually has to take either a second examination by the board or supplement the unsatisfactory examination by examination in Northampton, or in some other place where our examinations are held."

PRESIDENT WOOLLEY, of Mount Holyoke: "The College-Entrance Examination Board has not reached a state of perfection, I think, as yet, but it is very earnestly trying to prepare a set of papers which shall not be erratic, which shall really represent, not the idiosyncrasies of any one institution, but the general consensus of opinion in the subject which is under examination. The fact that examinations are not always satisfactory comes very quickly to the ears of the board, certainly to the ears of the executive committee, even if it does not always seem necessary to present the entire matter to the board; and any subject, such as English or Latin, which has not been satisfactory, is at once referred back to the board of examiners for correction another year. As the examiners represent so many institutions, and the readers represent so many more, it seems probable that in the course of time these examinations really will be representative, if they are not so today. Our own experience, having sent students to the board of examiners for the last two or three years for our June examinations, has been a very satisfactory one. It is true that in a certain sense the board does establish the standard; that is, its readers mark on a certain scale; but each college is left entirely free to accept or reject these records as they come into its registrar's office. If the colleges are erratic, it seems to me that they are the ones that should be criticised, and not the board. The board really has nothing whatever to do

with the records after they are once sent in to the colleges. I think that the college should be as careful to be perfectly fair in the acceptance of these records as it would be in the acceptance of those which come from its own examinations. It has been our feeling—I say “our” as representing, of course, only my own college—that the preparatory schools would prefer something which tends to uniformity, so that the same school would not be obliged to meet the requirements of half a dozen institutions, which is often a very difficult thing to do.”

DR. GALLAGHER: “The difficulty was met there that was met with in New England, and I suppose will be met with everywhere, that it is impossible to get any standard on which all would agree; I mean, to have a set of examinations, and then have the percentage at which they are rated agreed upon by all the institutions concerned. That has been the difficulty in trying to form boards of co-operation between colleges. This board does not pretend to certify to any college; it simply holds examinations and gives ratings of percentages. Then each institution is left free to determine at what rate it will accept the percentages that are assigned by the board. So that it leaves it perfectly feasible for A, if it choose to take students who have been examined by this board, to say that in a certain subject they must attain 90 per cent., as rated by the board. It would enable B, if it chose to do so, to say: ‘We will take 40 per cent.’ So that the question whether the examinations are too hard or too easy would not appear in a table—could not be presented in tabular form. May I say that of the thirty-nine gentlemen and ladies who make out the papers this year thirteen come from our New England colleges? I think that President Hall has just hit the nail on the head in regard to this matter. Every large thing in the process of evolution, in the process of development, must have its actions and reactions. It would be impossible at any one time to say it is perfect. We can only approximate that. Individual instances, *pro* or *con*, are not to be weighed too heavily. Any man who has taught school for five years can bring up individual instances on both sides of any question. It is always to be remembered that DeQuincey had a long list of predecessors in making Judas Iscariot the typical apostle, the best one of the Twelve. There will always be differences of opinion, there will always be individual exceptions to every matter that is presented.”